

SMITH REPLIES TO PROCTER.

ANSWERS CHARGES OF "PACKING" RURAL MAIL SERVICE.

Also Replies to Instructions of Alleged Illegal Transfers in the Post Office Department—He Denies That Politics Was Played—Hits Back at Procter.

PHILADELPHIA, July 19.—Charles Emory Smith, the former Postmaster-General, has sent to his successor, Mr. Payne, the following letter in reference to the charges and conclusions of John R. Procter, president of the Civil Service Commission, regarding the alleged mismanagement of the Department during Mr. Smith's administration:

PHILADELPHIA, July 14, 1903.
Hon. Henry C. Payne, Postmaster-General:
Sir: You have sent me a copy of the letter of Mr. John R. Procter, president of the Civil Service Commission, relating to the Post Office Department and the Washington Post Office, for such reply as I may desire to give. The only importance I attach to any answer is that such a gross misrepresentation of the facts should not be allowed to become a part of the permanent records without being accompanied by a statement of the truth.

The one-third of Mr. Procter's letter which was in response to my inquiry, and which immediately touches the Washington Post Office, may properly be left to the answer of the Postmaster-General, who is directly concerned. The two-thirds which are entirely outside of the scope of my inquiry, and which concern my administration as Postmaster-General, involve two points:

First, the so-called indirect classification of persons at post offices on the establishment of free delivery, in alleged violation of the law, followed by their transfer to other portions of the Government service.

Second, the alleged "packing" of the Rural Free Delivery Division of the Department in anticipation of its classification.

So far as I can see, these are the only points in Mr. Procter's letter which relate to my administration. Let me meet them directly and unreservedly.

The law provides that when any post office shall become a free delivery office, that is, when its receipts reach \$10,000 a year—it shall be classified and its clerks shall be put to competitive examination. Under this provision, in 1897, before I became Postmaster-General, some persons were appointed to offices about to be classified, and, after their classification, transferred to other parts of the service. The practice thus introduced continued in a limited degree.

It is the statute, not the Department, that puts the clerks of new free delivery offices into the classified service. Their classification is a matter of law. Their transfer is a matter of rule. No rule then prohibited transfer at any time, and no transfer was made without the sanction of the Civil Service Commission, though it objected to the practice. No rule, even at this day, forbids transfer at any time in the existing parallel case, where small unclassified offices are classified by being consolidated with larger classified offices.

Mr. Procter states that the commission twice presented the matter to President McKinley's attention—first on June 20, 1898, and again on June 11, 1900—recommending him to forbid this practice. It is true that Mr. McKinley refused to prohibit transfer until after six months' service. This is true. President McKinley took no action except to approve the policy laid down in the letter of the Postmaster-General.

So far as I know, that reply was never answered, and for obvious reasons. It stated that the practice, so far as it involved any abuse, had been and would be stopped. I have but to turn to Mr. Procter's recent letter for the proof. He says:

"The number of persons thus entering classified positions by appointment to smaller offices and subsequent transfers increased from 10 in 1897 to 22 in 1898, 26 in 1899 and reaching the maximum number of 41 in 1900, and decreasing to 15 in 1901, 8 in 1902 and 2 in 1903."

My letter, setting forth the facts of the classification, was written Dec. 27, 1900, and Mr. Procter says the transfers decreased to fifteen the next year. I need not comment on the peculiar candor which made no acknowledgment of the removal of all just ground of complaint then, and seeks to suppress the truth about it now.

For need I inquire whether this is due to the fact that, after being so greatly exercised about the note in the Department's eye, namely, the transfers in three years, among over 200,000 employees, the practice was painfully reminded of the beam in his own eye, namely, 806 forced appointments, outside civil service rules, in a year and a half, because of the commission's failure to meet the requirements?

The only other point of Mr. Procter's letter which calls for any attention from me is his statement respecting the Rural Free Delivery Division, as follows:

Nearly all of the clerks and messengers in the rural free delivery service who were covered into the classified service were appointed in Washington, D. C. One hundred and thirty-three persons were appointed prior to July 1, 1901; 26 were appointed in the months immediately preceding the classification, and 68 were appointed in the 28 days preceding classification. How many of these were appointed for reasons other than the needs of the service and the classification, is for the commission to determine, but that the service was packed with employees in the interests of the individual is indicated by the fact that the number of appointments in the month of June, 1901, was more than twice as great as for the preceding four months.

With a few words of plain statement I shall leave judgment to be pronounced on this gratuitous imputation. The rural delivery appropriation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901, was \$1,750,000; for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902, it was just double, \$3,500,000. The number of routes in operation July 1, 1900, was 1,276, and July 1, 1901, it was 4,301. In the next five months before the classification, the number increased to 6,000. Was double the appropriation to be applied, double the service to be provided, and double the work to be done without any increase of force?

How much ground there was for Mr. Procter's unwarranted imputation may be judged from the fact that of the 56 appointments to which he refers 41 were women clerks, 4 were transfers, 6 were designations for division headquarters in the field, and 5 all but one were original appointments for men for the Department! A vast deal of politics, surely, in the appointment of 41 women! Another fact deserving remark. Nearly two years have elapsed since the appointments. You have been Postmaster-General a year and a half, and you have not dropped one of them!

If the service was "packed," how fair does your credit to your duty? This headless credit didn't see that his blow was aimed at you as well as me!

It may have been a sad case of mistaken judgment, but Congress by law devolved the organization of the rural delivery service and the appointment of all its forces on the Postmaster-General, and not on Mr. Procter. For several successive years it made constantly increasing appropriations, and he expended absolutely at the Postmaster-General's discretion, without condition or restriction. So far as I now recall, there is not a parallel case running through a period of years in the history of the country. This great confidence imposed high obligations on the Postmaster-General. He made his regular reports to the President and to Congress, and they approved his action.

When, as already indicated, it became clear that the service was to be enduring, he addressed himself to the task of preparing it for a permanent footing. This involved bringing it within the classified service and of extending the civil service rules to it, so far as they were applicable. But, inasmuch as the first requirement of the rural carrier was to have a horse and wagon, and that being unobtainable to competitive examination, and inasmuch as other special conditions existed, the regular rules could not be literally applied just as they were; they had to be modified to adapt them to these conditions. And, inasmuch as the President, the Department was engaged for some weeks with the Civil Service Commission in framing a system and body of rules, and in view of Mr. Procter's remarks, it is only fair to say that in this work he

CAMMEYER

Light Weight Summer
"Harvards," \$3.00

Black and Tans, High and Low Cut.

The Best \$3 Shoe in the World.

The full equal of any \$3.50 or \$4.00
Shoe sold elsewhere. Made in all the
new stylish shapes. Try a pair and
be convinced of our assertions.

Catalogue Mailed Free on Application.

Mail orders receive prompt and careful attention.

Store closes Saturdays at 1 P. M. during July and August.

6th Ave., Cor. 20th St.

ARNHEIM'S Great Semi-Annual Remnant Sale!

Remnant time here finds a bigger stock of woollens than the opening of the season can show in any other tailory in America. Only an Arnheim patron can realize what stupendous values this time of clearance affords. Profit is banished into exile until the new season begins. Cost is sharply cut down, but neither quality nor the high standard of our making has been affected one tittle. Our best tailors will make suits for you at \$15—worth twice and more. They will build them to fit and to fare the season through. If you want just coat and vest, we will say \$11, and trousers, \$4. If your form and fancy aren't perfectly fitted, the garments can't go away from here.

ARNHEIM
Broadway and 9th St.

proved so unreasonable, so dogmatic and so impracticable that he had to be overruled both by his own associates and by the Administration, and had to be substantially eliminated from all part in the construction of the framework. The burden of the work on the part of the Civil Service Commission fell on Mr. William D. Foulke, who is as strong and rational in his practical sense as he is sincere, earnest and intelligent in his devotion to civil service reform.

With this presentation I leave the matter, except for the single observation that Mr. Procter's imputations justify a personal statement, which, however, will be more becoming in a less formal paper. Respectfully yours,
CHARLES EMORY SMITH.

BEAVERS TO SURRENDER TO-DAY.

His Lawyers Say He Will Be at Their Offices at 11 O'Clock This Morning.

George W. Beavers, former head of the Division of Salaries and Allowances of the Post Office Department at Washington, against whom the Federal Grand Jury in Brooklyn has returned two indictments, is expected to surrender himself to-day.

A warrant has not been issued for him, but his lawyers, Morgan & Seabury, say that he will be in their offices at 290 Broadway, at 11 o'clock this morning if the authorities want him.

Beavers has been staying in Manhattan for about three weeks. At his Borough Park home, which is within the jurisdiction of the district in which he has been indicted, it was said yesterday that he had not been there since Saturday night and that he was probably with his lawyers in Manhattan.

The fact that Beavers has been staying away from Brooklyn has led some of the Post Office inspectors to think that he may wait until a warrant has been served on him and then demand to be taken before a hearing. This he has a right to do and can compel the Brooklyn authorities to produce whatever evidence they have against him before being taken to Brooklyn.

THREE IN SALOON ICE BOX.
Police Hunters for Excise Violations Arrest McArdle Then.

Detectives Curran and O'Neill of the West Forty-seventh street station, who were looking for violations of the Excise law at 3 o'clock yesterday morning, could not get into the saloon at 784 Tenth avenue, Edward McArdle of 42 West Fifty-second street, the proprietor, knew the police-men and told them that there was nothing doing in his place.

The detectives were confident they had heard talking inside, so they waited around for half an hour and then tried it again. They got in but saw only McArdle. They looked the place over and in the ice box, hidden together, were three men, one of whom wore a street car conductor's uniform. McArdle was arrested. In the West side police court yesterday morning, McArdle told Magistrate Hogan that the saloon was a new one and that the three men found in the place were there to fix the new ice box. The conductor, he said, was acting the good fellow by holding the candle for the other men to work by.

The Magistrate put the case over until to-day to give McArdle time to get witnesses. The prisoner was paroled.

CAPTAIN FINDS COPS IN SALOON.

They Were Off Duty, but in Uniform, and Will Have to Answer Charges.

Police Captain Murphy of the Herbert street station, in Williamsburg, saw James Elder and Matthew McKeever enter the back room of Henry Brett's saloon at 210 Union avenue, yesterday morning, and followed shortly after his men interested spectators in a friendly game of euchre, and demanded to know what the policemen were doing in the saloon in full uniform. They could give no explanation and Capt. Murphy ordered them out of the place. He will prefer charges against them before Deputy Police Commissioner Ebbett to-day. The policemen had just gone off duty, but had no right to be in the place in uniform.

Child Killed by Trolley Car.

Matilda Jacarino, the nine-year-old daughter of Moses Jacarino of 132 Pavonia avenue, Jersey City, was run over and instantly killed in front of her home, last night, by a trolley car of the Erie street line. A wrecking crew had to jack the car up to get the body from under the wheels. Charles Brennan, the bootman, was arrested for manslaughter.



In the van of the procession

of suits that are moving out at this season, are the many more costly fancy mixtures whose prices were gradually reduced as the sizes became broken.

A considerable number of such suits are now \$15—all men's sizes.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, opposite City Hall, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
842 Broadway, cor. 13th.
1200 Broadway, cor. 3d.
and 54 West 34th St.

SHOT IN SALOON QUARREL.

Donlon May Die as a Result of a Fight Over a Game of Billiards.

Peter J. Donlon, a brass finisher of 492 North street, Evergreen, L. I., was shot in the abdomen yesterday morning by Joseph Carroll of 250 Wyckoff avenue, Ridge-wood, in a saloon at 280 Wyckoff avenue. He was taken to the German Hospital, where it was said last night that his condition was critical. Carroll was held in \$1,500 bail on a charge of felonious assault by Magistrate O'Reilly in the Ewen street police court.

Donlon, with James Maher, Carroll and the latter's brother Michael, went to the saloon last night, after a number of drinks, played billiards. They had been playing only a few minutes when Donlon and Joseph Carroll quarrelled over the score. Michael Carroll took his brother's part and struck Donlon on the head with the butt of a cue. A free fight followed.

Donlon rained blows on Joseph Carroll's head and the latter pulled a revolver and fired five shots. One struck Donlon in the abdomen. Carroll, his brother and Maher, believing that Donlon was dead, ran out of the saloon.

Word was sent to the Hamburg avenue police station. Detectives Murray and Cox started for the saloon and came across Policeman Schneider in a fight with the Carroll brothers and Maher, in front of their home, and arrested the three.

In court Carroll admitted shooting Donlon, but said that he acted in self-defense. His brother and Maher were held on a charge of malicious mischief.

The Weather.

The storm from the West passed over the Lake regions and was central yesterday off the lower New England coast. It was attended by heavy rain all along its course and on its passage to the east high northwest winds prevailed along the coast and in the eastern section of the Lake regions.

The storm was followed by an area of high pressure which moved into the Ohio valley and Lake regions and was slowly entering the Atlantic States. Clearing and fair weather prevailed in the Middle Atlantic districts, but there was some rain in New England in the morning.

It was cooler in all the States east of the Mississippi and especially in the Lake regions and Middle Atlantic sections.

In this city the day was generally fair and cooler, with brisk to high northwest wind; average humidity, 60 per cent.; barometer, corrected to sea level, 30.08; 29.98, 3 P. M.; 29.98, 12 M.; 30.08, 9 A. M.; 30.08, 6 A. M.; 30.08, 3 A. M.

WASHINGTON FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW.
For eastern New York, eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, the District of Columbia and Maryland, fair and warmer to-day; fair to-morrow; light to fresh west winds.

For western Pennsylvania and western New York, occasional showers to-day, with rising temperature; fair to-morrow; light to fresh west winds.

For New England, fair to-day, except showers in east portion; fair and warmer to-morrow; fresh northwest wind, except on the Maine coast, where north winds will diminish.

H.O'Neill & Co.

Alteration Sales

Are now in full swing throughout this entire establishment. Every department contributes and many splendid values are the result. Some of the more prominent for Monday's selling are described below.

The Season's Best Offering of Hand-Embroidered Irish Linen Suits.

These seasonable and very desirable Suits for Women are so much underpriced as a result of a delayed importation and are well worthy the consideration of every one interested.

Women's Linen Suits, hand embroidered, made in the most approved styles of shirt waist effects, with skirts to match. They are made in solid white, white with black and white embroidery, light greens, light blues, cadet, red and tans. Full sizes and all pure linen. Regular retail price was \$18.00 to \$22.50.

On sale Monday at \$8.75 each.

ALSO,

A number of very elaborately embroidered and lace trimmed, high-class LINEN SUITS, in white and colors. Regular retail price was \$30.00 to \$35.00.

On sale Monday at \$10.75 each.

(Second Floor.)

5,000 Women's Lawn Waists

from New York's exclusively best maker—bought to close for almost

Half Regular Prices,

will be placed on sale Monday on the same basis.

We describe a few of the many styles presented in this offering:

1,000 White Waists, made of very fine sheer Lawns, fine tucks and pleats, embellished with close embroidery; large tuck sleeves, fancy white collars and cuffs. The regular \$2.00 Waist, for Monday at.....95c

500 very fine white Lawn Waists, front of deep side pleats and tucks, trimmed with fine pearl buttons, yoke, back and sleeves tucked and hemstitched. The regular \$3.50 Waist, for Monday at.....\$1.98

300 High Class Sheer Lawn Waists, entire front, back and shoulder extending to half of sleeve trimmed with natural white heavy Torchon lace, finished with hand embroidered knots of linen. The regular \$8.75 Waists, for Monday at.....\$3.95

(Second Floor.)

Splendid Values in Women's Muslin Underwear.

NIGHT GOWNS.—Of Cambric and Nainsook, high, square and round neck, all neatly trimmed with lace and embroidery, inserting and edge.....98c., \$1.25, \$1.49

DRAWERS.—Of Cambric, Lawn and Nainsook, trimmed with clusters of tucks, embroidery and lace insertings with edge.....49c., 75c., 98c.

CHEMISES.—Of Cambric and Nainsook, trimmed with fine embroidery; also Skirt Chemises, lace trimmed, finished with ribbons.....98c., \$1.98

SKIRTS.—Of Fine Cambric, deep hemstitched tucked flounce, deep embroidery ruffle, tucked flounce with embroidery inserting; also deep flounce with wide Torchon lace inserting and edge.....98c., \$1.49, \$1.98

(Second Floor.)

Imported Printed Dimities.

A 25c. Cloth at 15c. Yard.

Imported Printed Dimities, this season's best dints and colorings (absolutely fast), in stripes, floral designs, neat dots and figures, special for Monday, at, per yard.....15c

Value 25c.

(First Floor.)

Important Offering of Black Silk Grenadines.

The entire stock has been subjected to radical reductions in price for this Alteration Sale. Staple the year round, it is not often that such an opportunity occurs to secure a Pure Silk Grenadine Dress so much below the regular prices.

They are all this season's importations, all silk, and the newest styles in stripes, floral designs, dots and figures. The following quotations indicate the values offered throughout the whole line:

75c. Grenadines at 59c. per yard.

\$1.00 Grenadines at 75c. per yard.

\$1.50 Grenadines at \$1.00 per yard.

\$2.00 Grenadines at \$1.50 per yard.

\$3.75 Grenadines at \$2.50 per yard.

(First Floor.)

Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st Street.

WILL SEE A DRUG COMBINE.

San Francisco Company to Invoke the Sherman Anti-Trust Law.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 19.—A test is to be made in the United States Court of the legality of a boycott by the Owl Drug Company of San Francisco, which is being driven to the wall by a combine of wholesale druggists. This company had cut the price of proprietary medicines, and the wholesale and retail druggists united to boycott it. The company now sues sixty-five druggists for \$5,000 each for damages, and, if it succeeds, will also bring criminal suits.

The complaint declares that all the wholesale druggists refuse to sell to the Owl Company, even when cash is tendered. As the articles which the company can't buy are manufactured outside of California and imported by the wholesalers, the complaint is made that the monopoly of the drug market created by the combine is a conspiracy contrary to the Sherman Anti-Trust law.

SHOT WIFE AND STEPDAUGHTER.

Jealous Williamburg Man Fired Four Times and Each Shot Took Effect.

Fred Krieselmeyer, a lively stable keeper, shot his wife, Mrs. Kate Krieselmeyer, and his stepdaughter, Mrs. Margaret Strever, a widow, 29 years old, at their home, 123 Troutman street, Williamsburg, late last night. He shot his wife three times, once in the side of the head and twice in the arm, and put a bullet in his stepdaughter's breast. They were taken to the German Hospital and it is thought that the stepdaughter will die.

Krieselmeyer was chased by a crowd after the shooting, and was caught by a policeman and locked up in the Hamburg avenue station. He told the police that he suspected his wife of being unfaithful. She wasn't in when he came home for his dinner last night and he waited near the house. His wife and stepdaughter got off a car together and Krieselmeyer followed them into the house. There was a quarrel and then the shooting.

The Wanamaker Store

Store Opens at 8:30 A. M. and Closes at 5 P. M.
Closes Saturdays at Noon.

The Old-Time A. T. Stewart Linens.

In those old days when Alexander T. Stewart personally superintended the greatest retail store then in the world, his two pet businesses were—the Laces and Linens. He had a marvelous taste for laces and a wonderful instinct for linens.

Many who knew Mr. Stewart used to think his favorite stock was the linens. Perhaps it was because his favorite buyer, Mr. Walker, was the head of the linen section.

We have always thought that if Mr. Stewart were living, he would be ashamed of our linen counters. Not that we did not have the right goods, but that we had such poor arrangements to show them. It seemed as if, with the shoes on the one side, the Dress Goods on the other, and an important counting-room at the end of the section, the Linens were smothered and belittled, though all the time we had cases and cases of linens exactly like those that Mr. Stewart's old consignors used to send out to him in great quantities—all beautiful goods, that we kept packed away for want of room to show them.

Actually we have never been fair with our customers who desired linens, obliging them to look at beautiful things in the crowded aisles in scant sitting or standing space.

It is all over now. We have enlarged our linen business by taking it into the Third floor, fronting on Broadway, with a space large enough to give the people a chance to see what the old A. T. Stewart store is capable of.

The light is beautiful, and the satisfaction to investigators of having liberally spread before them so many different linen things, that could not in the past be properly put upon the short counters down stairs, will be most pleasing.

This removal of the linens to the Third floor, is a revival of the old-time A. T. Stewart "linen business." The new spot is quite close to five elevators on the Ninth street side, and not far from five more elevators that run to the third floor. We shall now be able to show many fine and very fine goods, in Tablecloths, Napkins, Towels, Doilies, and other fancy linens that some people have supposed we did not have on sale.

Now that we have enlarged the linen section, it will be easily seen that but few exclusive linen stores keep such large stocks as will constantly be found here.

Linens here are linen and nothing else! An inspection politely requested.

And we have attractions of a more practical nature, today, as well—special lots of excellent and much-wanted Linens at prices you've not known before on perfect, pure flax linens. Here are the details of the stirring story:

Table Linen by the Yard

At 25c a yard, from 35c—Silver-bleached Bohemian Table Linen; broken dice pattern; 14 inches wide; regularly 35c a yard. Quantity limited; not over 10 yards to a customer.

At 50c a yard, from 85c—Old-fashioned lawn dice pattern; 12 inches wide; regularly 85c a yard. Quantity limited; not over five yards to a customer.

At \$1 a yard, from \$1.25—Bleached German lawn dice pattern; 12 inches wide; regularly \$1.25 a yard. Quantity limited; not over five yards to a customer.

At \$1.50 a yard, from \$3—Double Damask; from Scotland; full bleached, and from one of the very best makers. Assortment broken, and it goes at just half price.

At \$1.50 a yard, from \$2—Double Damask; from Scotland; full bleached, and from one of the very best makers. Assortment broken, and it goes at just half price.

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